GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

Prepared Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)
General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

for

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Education

ANNOUNCEMENT

This issue of the Geographic News Bulletin is the last for the school year 1919-1920.

The Bureau of Education has arranged with the National Geographic Society to resume its issuance at the beginning of the coming school year in September.

Thousands of letters of commendation indicate that the Bulletins have served an important educational end, in tying up the news of the day—which was never more significant—with its geographic and historic background.

During the coming year of further readjustments of nations and peoples, of shifting boundary lines, and of political, economic and social changes the world over, it is felt that it is especially needful that every means be employed to assure an accurate and intelligent comprehension of current geography and history. Hence, despite an unexpected demand for this material, and rising costs of printing, the National Geographic Society has assumed this burden, in cooperation with the Bureau of Education, as a part of The Society's work for the diffusion of geographic knowledge.

To Order Bulletins for Next School Year

To assure the most advantageous distribution of the Geographic News Bulletin, and to conserve paper, it is essential that school officials and teachers observe the following simple method of ordering.

Any teacher may have sent to her one copy of the Geographic News Bulletin throughout the school year without charge. Superintendents and principals may order bulletins sent to teachers—on the basis of one copy per teacher.

BUT IN ORDERING IN BULK NAMES OF TEACHERS WHO WILL RECEIVE THE BULLETIN MUST ACCOMPANY THE REQUEST. The Bulletins will be sent in bulk, if desired, but it obviously is necessary that the Bureau have the names of teachers so that there be no duplication.

Moreover, teachers who ordered the Geographic News Bulletin before May 1, 1920, MUST REQUEST IT AGAIN. Teachers change addresses or resign so frequently that the waste of sending Bulletins to old addresses must be avoided.

In no case can Bulletins be sent to individuals other than teachers.

It is suggested that the following order form be used:

Bureau of Education,
Department of Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Kindly send the Geographic News Bulletin for the school year of 1920-21, for class room use, to

Name .....

School or Home Address .....

City ..... State .....

I agree if I stop teaching to notify you so that there may be no waste.

I am a teacher in .....

School ..... Grade .....

City and State .....

Teachers ordering Bulletins should fill in both blanks, even if there is duplication in the addresses.

An Index of the Geographic News Bulletin for the School year 1919-20 will be found following Bulletin No. 4 in this issue.

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Index of Geographic News Bulletin for School Year 1919-20 Follows Bulletin No. 4.

The Ruhr Basin: Crippled Power Plant of a Broken Empire

THE Ruhr basin was the power plant of Germany's former industrial machine and mighty war engine, hence France is suspicious of any movement which might lead to jockeying by "junkers" to regain control there.

The peace treaty stipulation that Germany must not construct fortifications within "50 kilometers to the East of the Rhine" loosens her absolute control over one of the richest coal fields in the shattered empire, over Ruhrort, which had the largest river harbor in Europe, over the once-busy factory cities along the Ruhr's crooked course, and, above all, over Essen, city of the Krupp cast steel and cannons.

The confluence of the Ruhr and the Rhine was the geographic factor in making Ruhrort, though only one-twelfth the size of our own Pittsburgh, comparable in economic importance to that municipal child of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers. The entire region might be likened to western Pennsylvania.

University Supplanted by Factories

Between the Rhine and the Ruhr is Duisburg, city of rolling mills, foundries and factories. Once this beehive of industry was a university town, and a grimy memorial fountain to Gerardus Mercator, latinized form of Gerhard Kremer, is a reminder that the inventor of the famous map projection method was associated with Cassander who, nearly four centuries ago, was commissioned to found the University of Duisburg. Kremer was not a German, it should be noted, but a Flemish geographer who studied at Louvain.

But the crown jewel of the "kultur" which drove the earlier culture of university life out of the Ruhr basin was Essen. Essen, too, experienced a transformation, for it originally was the site of a Benedictine convent. For three centuries preceding its incorporation into Prussia, Essen was governed by the abbess, who became ex officio, a princess. Duisburg is connected with the Ruhr by a canal.

Krupp Works Long Inconspicuous

Though the Krupp works were founded in 1812, the year 1848 saw them with only 70 employees. But with the advent of railways and cast steel guns the Krupp works expanded rapidly and their subsequent story is world-famous—or infamous—for their incubation of wars.

Mulheim is a railway center, seven miles northwest of Essen, where con-

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OFF FOR MARKET. (See Bulletin No. 5).

To the Mexican peon mind it is the hat, not the clothes, that makes the man. He may go barefoot and in tatters, but if he has his hat, which combines the flare of a Merry Widow with the exaggerated dome of a derby, he will greet you with simple dignity and spontaneous cheer, betraying no rankling against a state of virtual serfdom owing to the land-tenure laws of Mexico.

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How Shoes Are Made

SHOES for the feet we took for granted until their higher prices made them weigh heavily on our minds.

A study of its making transforms the humble shoe into an epic of American ingenuity and skill, according to William Joseph Showalter, who writes in the National Geographic Magazine as follows:

"There are four general types of footwear, according to the manner in which the soles are attached to the 'uppers.' The leading type is the welt. It has a small strip of leather sewed fast, first to the upper, and then to the sole, so that upper and sole are not joined directly. Welt soles are used mainly in higher-grade men's and boys' shoes and in women's walking shoes.

"The McKay sewed shoe is the second type. In it the sole is sewed directly to the upper. The cheaper grades of stiff-soled sewed shoes are made by this method.

Method Used for Women's Shoes

"The turned shoe is the third type. In it the sole is joined to the upper with the whole shoe inside out, then turned. Women's pliable-soled shoes are made in this fashion.

"The nailed, pegged, or screwed-on sole represents the fourth type and goes with cheaper grades of shoes.

"As uppers leather comes into the factory it has the irregular outlines of a hide or skin, as indented as the coast of Maine, and by hand could be measured only by a master of trigonometry, through a long process of calculations, but a machine has been invented that can calculate more areas in half a minute than a mathematician could in half a day.

"Fifty machines, a hundred people, and two hundred processes are employed in the making of a pair of shoes.

"In the linings department are big machines that cut uppers cloths, twenty to forty thicknesses at a clip, as easily as a cake-cutter cuts dough.

His is a Problem in Geometry

"Beyond is the uppers leather department. Here a trained man, with stubby-bladed, razor-edge knife, takes the skin, lays it on his cutting board, and, running his knife around his several aluminum patterns, cuts out vamp and quarter and toe pieces with accomplished art in getting the maximum of pieces out of the minimum of skins. When he has finished with a skin it looks like shapeless strings bordering a series of irregular holes.

"In cheaper grades of shoes the leather also is cut by 'dinking' machines—mechanical cake-cutters applied to shoemaking. Only one ply is cut at a time, but there are series of dies for the different parts.

"After the quarters, vamps, toe caps, etc., have been cut the leather must be 'skived,' so as to prevent any raw edges showing in the finished shoe. The edges

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vergence of rail and water routes brought an enormous traffic. Four miles east of Essen is another Ruhr river port, Steele, a mining town with iron and steel works, also noted for its fireproof bricks.

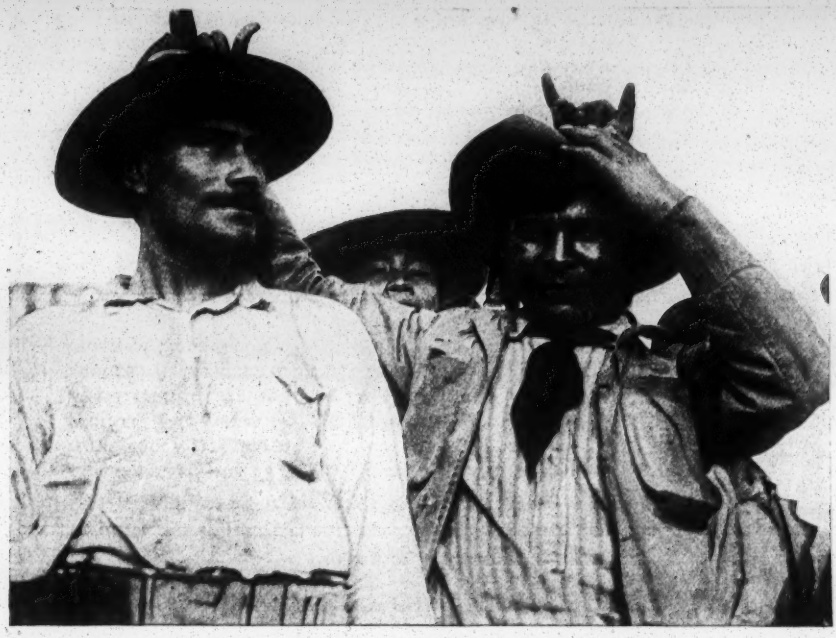
Farther up the Ruhr is Witten, important not only for steel but also for beer, soap and chemicals. Within the area of the present disturbances, though it is on the Rhine, a scant five miles south of the Ruhr's mouth, is Dusseldorf. This is one of the most pretentious cities in western Germany. It was bombarded by the French in 1795, later was the capital of Berg when that State was a Napoleonic duchy, and passed to Prussia, with the rest of Berg, in 1815.

Has Outlet to North Sea

The Ruhr basin coal fields not only were important to the German Empire because of their heavy production, but because they alone were accessible for water importation of ores. A canal connected Dortmund, a city of the Ruhr basin, with the Ems River, thus affording an outlet directly to the North Sea at Emden.

A by-product of this development of water transportation to care for the coal mining and the attendant iron and steel industry, was the growth of textile manufactures. In cotton spinning the Ruhr basin held first place in Germany. Nearly a third of the spindles in the Empire were located here.

The Ruhr was made navigable from the Rhine to Witten, some forty-three miles, by means of locks. Even then low water frequentl hampered navigation.



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"PUTTING ON DEER HORNS." (See Bulletin No. 5).

A favorite gesture of the Yaquis, the tribe that long has constituted the most lawless element of Sonora and has figured in many of the forays at the border town of Nogales. Even under the Diaz regime, the Yaquis refused to recognize the Mexican government. This attitude led to the assignment of troops to exterminate them, but since these troops received extra pay they were provident of a good job, and no great inroads were made upon the rebels.

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Scutari: The Geneva of the Balkans

SCUTARI, which Jugo-Slavia (now officially the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes) recently was reported to be willing to cede to Italy in exchange for Fiume is described in a bulletin of the National Geographic Society as follows:

"Scenically, Scutari suggests Geneva, nestling between the limpid waters of Lake Scutari, with its verdant islets, and the mountains of northern Albania, snow capped for the greater part of the year, rising to form an Alps-like background.

"But the comparison ceases with the setting. Instead of a city of highly organized industry, industrious and frugal artisans, and material souvenirs of centuries of a high culture, Scutari has been scarred by sword, earthquake and flood. It is the principal city of Albania; and of Albania Gibbon wrote a century ago that it was 'less known than the interior of America.' But while tractor and reaper have converted the 'interior of America' into a world granary, Albania remained, under Turkish rule, one of the wildest, most primitive, and least known places of Europe. It took the World War to make its name more recognizable than it was when a letter addressed 'Albania' was returned from Albany, N. Y., to its English sender with the notation 'Not for Albany; try Europe.'

A Contrast in Position of Women

"East met West in Scutari before the Turkish rule was lifted in 1913. Closely barred windows, few women on the streets, and those heavily veiled, proclaimed the Mohammedan quarter; while more familiar homes, and a medley of Venetian, Greek, and Slav costumes betokened the Christian section. Mohammedan and Christian necessarily met on street and in shop but, as one writer then put it, 'the very air is electrified with their intense suppressed hatred of each other.'

"Always toward the Christian quarter were trained Turkish guns from the medieval fort on the miniature Gibraltar rock behind the city. Yet so confident was the Turk of the Albanian's loyalty when pledged that Albanians formed the Sultan's bodyguard. Italy's interest in Albania dates back to the Venetian occupation of Albania, in the middle ages, when this rock was strongly fortified.

"Perhaps the Venetian influence also accounts for the gondola-like boats that ply on Lake Scutari. To reach Scutari from any Montenegrin town on the north side of Lake Scutari one boards a 'londra.' The sharp-pointed prow and stern rise high out of the water. Oarsmen propel it by short, quick jerks, often accompanying their strokes by a wild barbaric chant. There is but one touch of the modern—the passengers stand as they do on some American ferry boats.

Both Obscure and Ancient

"Despite its past obscurity, Scutari is one of the oldest cities of Europe. It was the seat of the Illyrian kings ten centuries before Christ. As the descendants of the tribes of those times the Albanians have a lineage far older than most European nationals. Dr. Edwin A. Grosvenor states, 'It is reasonable to regard them as the most ancient people of southeastern Europe, descendants of the Pelasgi.'

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are fed through a machine that shaves the unfinishd side down to a bevel. This is then covered with cement and the thin edges folded over, much as a seamstress lays a hem.

"The linings go from the assembly room to be transferred from individual pieces into the canvas counterpart of the leather upper. The quarters are joined at the back and stayed with a reinforcement. The vamps are cemented into shape ready for inclusion in the finished upper.

Fourteen Processes to Make a Shoe's Tip

"The tips go to the toe-cap room, where they are perforated at the edge to give them a pleasing appearance on the foot of the wearer. Fourteen different processes are required to transform a piece of tip leather into a finished cap, with its box to hold the shape of the shoe and canvas lining to protect the hose of the wearer.

"The joining of the quarters and vamp must be done with great care, so that there is neither unevenness nor roughness. It is the most difficult task in the making of the upper of a shoe. Judgment and care are required and much strength of hand. Other minor processes follow, and presently the finished upper fares forth to meet its sole-mate in the making department. Before it goes, if it be a laced upper, a girl puts it through a machine that laces it up and ties it in the twinkling of an eye—a machine that would be a glorious aid to a fat man.

"Preparatory to its alliance with the sole, the upper is lasted. The insole has been tacked on the last, and the upper is now pulled tightly over the last with a machine that has pincers which act like human fingers. They draw the whole upper in tightly over the last, so that there is not a wrinkle left, and tack it down on the bottom. The toe and heel require a little extra attention and are held down by a piece of fine wire.

Shoe is Creation of Many Machines

"The lasted shoe next goes through a trimming machine that removes all surplus leather, while a mechanical hammer pounds the leather smooth. Then it goes to another machine, where the toes and heels are beaten smooth, making the shoe ready for welting.

"The welt is so prepared that it can be sewed to the insole and the upper in one sewing, and later have the outsole sewed to it. After the joining of insole and upper to the welt, the shoe is passed through the inseam trimming-machine. Next it goes to a machine where a small hammer gives the welt a terrific beating. The insole and welt are then covered with rubber cement, as is the waiting sole. When this has dried slightly, the sole is laid on and the shoe is put into a pressing-machine, where the cement dries.

A Few Final Touches

"Next it goes to the rough rounding-machine, which rounds sole and welt, allowing them to extend out from the upper at all points. Looking at the shoe on your foot, you will see that this extension is less at the shank than at the ball, and less on the outer side than on the inner side of the foot. The rough rounding-machine also cuts a little groove around the bottom of the sole for the purpose of receiving and covering the stitching, to follow. The welt extends back only to the heel. The latter has no welt, but is stitched directly and has its own special treatment.

"One shoe factory in Massachusetts has a daily output of 14,000 pairs, each pair marching through the factory in fourteen days in ordinary times."

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The Lebanon: Famed for its Cedars and Shrines

IN the city where its independence was proclaimed, and in the emblem it has chosen, the newly declared government of Lebanon at least has two symbols of permanence.

Baalbek is so old that no man can tell when first its temples were built to sun or spring or mountain. One shrine after another rose and fell, or was beaten down by rival religionists, until, some time in the first century A. D. two mighty structures whose ruins still stand were raised above the lofty plateau of the Bika.

The larger of these temples was erected in honor of Jupiter or Helios, the sun. It was surrounded by a peristyle of fifty-eight columns, eighty feet in height and so big around that four large men can scarcely embrace them in their outspread arms.

Six of these huge columns, with their Corinthian capitals and with immense fragments of the cornice still poised against the blue, remain, rising boldly above the mean dwellings of the modern town. Nowhere does such massive permanence suggest such eery lightness as in these six abiding pillars of the Temple of the Sun.

Smaller Temple Larger Than Parthenon

The smaller temple, itself larger than the Parthenon, was erected to Bacchus, a jovial god, now discredited in certain parts. It is one of the finest Roman temples extant. The entrance to this temple is decorated with delicate carving that would grace Melrose Abbey or worthily frame the Rose Window of Reims.

The forty-three foot doorway is surrounded with tracery where vines and garlands, nymphs and satyrs and gay bacchantes are transfixed in stone almost as they appeared two thousand years ago when the ringing chisels of the Roman sculptors fell silent before its finished perfection.

Baalbek bespeaks permanence in spite of the crowd of ephemeral summer visitors who seek in the cool shade of the willows beside the sacred pool a rest from the heat of the Mediterranean littoral.

Cedar Tree Emblem of Lebanon Flag

The emblem chosen for the Lebanon flag is the cedar tree. This symmetrical symbol of lasting strength has long served as the seal of the American university at Beirut. But the cedars of Lebanon are not unappreciated by the people of the mountains. They call them "The Cedars of the Lord."

Some scholars believe that the picturesque sides of lofty Lebanon were once clothed in these majestic trees and give as a reason the fact that Solomon obtained from Hiram of Tyre great rafts of this time-defying timber for the famous temple at Jerusalem. Others cite this as a reason for believing that never have there been many of these kingly trees and that their rarity as much as their rot-resisting qualities made them desirable to the king who could scour the known world for the best temple material.

Patriarch Trees Pre-Date First Christmas

However that may be, the main group of true cedars now contains only about four hundred of these trees, clumped in what from a distance of several miles

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World War "Discovered" Scutarine's

"In northern Albania feudal and tribal practices of the middle ages survive, and the light impress Constantinople's rule made upon Scutari itself is denoted by a traveler who reported that, upon one occasion, a gendarme pointed to a passerby and said, with admiration, 'That is a brave man, much respected; he has killed more of his fellow townsmen than any other Scutarine.'

"But the World War brought Albanians into sudden contact with modern ideals, and, like some of the mountain people of our own country, they won admiration for fine physique and keen minds, unimpaired by soft living. First the Austrians overran Albania, pushing south of Scutari to Durazzo, in February, 1916; but they were routed by the Italians who proclaimed Albania an independent country in June, 1917, and set up a provisional government at Durazzo.

"Scutari has a population estimated at 35,000. It lies fourteen miles inland from the Adriatic. Near it is the changeful course of the Boyana where a kind of sardine is caught in large quantity. Fish are plentiful in Lake Scutari, which also is noted for its aquatic birds."

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STREET SCENE IN SCUTARI

The red hood and embroidered cape of the upper-class women, one of whom is seen at the right, are most colorful. The lower garment is a pair of voluminous bloomers.

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appears to be a dark green hassock thrown against the tawny mountains. Yet these trees, four hundred of which look like a single tea shrub if one sees them from the Kadisha valley or the distant mountain pass, are really eighty to a hundred feet in height and doubtless many of them are two thousand years of age. Only the deodars of the Himalayas and the Sequoias of California surpass them in age and dignity.

The Lebanon had its own government with a Christian mutesarrif and a special constitution dating from 1861, following the Druze-Maronite disorders of the year before. But in 1916 all special privileges were abolished by the Porte. The Lebanon gendarmerie wore a picturesque uniform in the Zouave style with voluminous trousers of dark blue piped with red and with tight jackets and trim leggings.

The grapes and cigarette tobacco of the Lebanon have long been famous. But possibly this long mountain range, which has given its name to the political region has never done a greater service to mankind than when it drove the Phoenician traders to the western sea and gave sea-borne commerce and, perhaps, the alphabet to the world.

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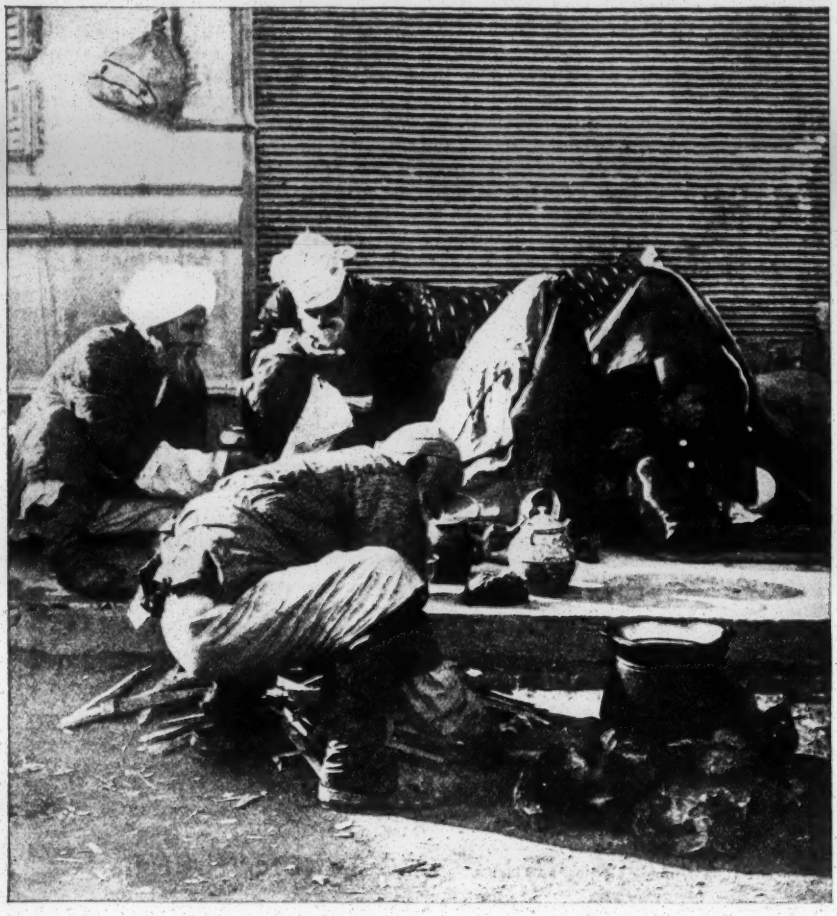

MECCA PILGRIMS FROM CENTRAL ASIA PREPARING TO COOK THEIR EVENING MEAL AT BEIRUT, WHICH IS THE PORT OF LEBANON

Beirut was the chief Mohammedan pilgrim port of Syria before the World War, and when the pilgrimage was over and the travelers returned to this city to embark for the Black Sea ports and Central Asia, the wharf and all the vacant lots in the vicinity were filled with strange types. These Sarts from Samarkand with their inevitable teapot and copper kettle, have camped here in a way that is natural to the semi-nomad. The son and pride of the family seems most affected, for he has substituted the Turkish tarboosh for the Central Asian skull-cap

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Hawaiian Islands: "Where the Volcanoes and Flying Fishes Play." (January 12, 1920).

Iceland: "Iceland: 'The Greece of the North'." (March 15, 1920).

Malta: "Malta: An Island Which Made the West Safe for Democracy." (March 1, 1920).

New Guinea: "New Guinea: Which Was 'Divided Three Ways'." (February 2, 1920).

New Hebrides: "Fighting Cannibals in 1920." (March 8, 1920.)

New Zealand: "Australia and New Zealand: Often Out of Focus in Our Mental Geography." (May 3, 1920).

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(Ill.) "Mecca Pilgrims from Central Asia Preparing to Cook Their Evening Meal at Beirut, Which is the Port of Lebanon." (May 10, 1920).
Palestine: "Gaza: A Port of the Desert." (February 16, 1920).
(Ill.) "A Racing Camel With His Owners." (February 16, 1920).
(Ill.) "Palestine: A Pygmy Land With a Giant History." (October 6, 1919).
"The New Palestine and 'Greater Jerusalem'." (March 15, 1920).
(Ill.) "Street Scene in Bethlehem." (March 15, 1920).
(Ill.) "The Road to Jericho." (October 6, 1919).

Petra: "Petra: Where Rock Palaces Go Begging for Tenants." (April 19, 1920).

Smyrna: "Smyrna: An Ancient and Changeful City." (February 23, 1920).

AUSTRALIA

"Australia and New Zealand: Often Out of Focus in Our Mental Geography." (May 3, 1920).

EUROPE

General: (Ill.) "Gypsies: The Nomads of Every Land." (February 2, 1920).
(Map) "Physical Map of Europe." (February 2, 1920).
"The Racial Families of Europe." (February 2, 1920).
"Why Europe is Important." (October 13, 1919).

Albania: "Scutari: The Geneva of the Balkans." (May 10, 1920).
(Ill.) "Street Scene in Scutari." (May 10, 1920).

Austria: "Vienna: A City of the Dying." (March 22, 1920).

Austria-Hungary: "Where Many Races Were Mixed But Never Welded." (October 6, 1919).

Belgium: "Louvain: Where Americans May Erect Memorial Library." (April 26, 1920).

Capri: "Did Ancient Rome Have a Wireless Station?" (March 22, 1920).
(Ill.) "The Public Square of the Village of Capri Which Nestles Among the Rocks Nearly 500 Feet Above the Sea." (March 22, 1920).

Czechoslovakia: "Austrian Silesia: The Maiden Aunt of European Nations." (March 15, 1920).
"Carlsbad: Where Mineral and Political Springs Are Ever Boiling." (February 23, 1920).

England: "The Tower of London." (October 27, 1919).

France: "Brest: On the Route by Which the Boys Are Coming Home." (October 6, 1919).
"Chateau-Thierry." (November 24, 1919).
"Flanders Fields, and the Poppies That Bloom There." (October 6, 1919).
(Ill.) "A Flypaper Pedler on a French City Street." (March 8, 1920).
(Ill.) "French War Dog: A Courser Whose Winged Feet Sprun the Earth." (February 2, 1920).
"Home Life in France." (January 5, 1920).
"Meet France, Inventor Nation." (March 8, 1920).
"The Saar Valley: Where American Troops are Stationed." (November 3, 1919).
"Strassburg: The Capital of Alsace." (February 2, 1920).
"Versailles: Where a King Made Pancakes and Nations Make History." (November 24, 1919).

Germany: "Coblenz: On the 'Seeing Germany' Route of the A. E. F." (October 13, 1919).
"Germany's Reduced Place Under the Sun." (February 16, 1920).
"The Germany That Was: A Political Crazy-Quilt." (October 20, 1919).
"Helgoland: A Military White Elephant." (January 5, 1920).
"Kiel Canal: Built for War, Now Peacetime Waterway." (January 26, 1920).
"The Ruhr Basin: Crippled Power Plant of a Broken Empire." (May 10, 1920).

Greece: "Epirus: Renowned Because of an Oracle and a Woman." (January 26, 1920).
"Greece May Get 'Enchanted Island'." (Cyprus). (November 3, 1919).
(Ill.) "A Group of Greek Peasants." (January 26, 1920).
(Ill.) "The Lion Gate at Mycenae." (April 19, 1920).
"Modern Greece Has Heritage of Classic Culture." (April 19, 1920).
(Ill.) "A Section of the Frieze of the Parthenon." (April 19, 1920).
(Ill.) "The Ship of Ulysses in the Harbor of Corfu." (April 19, 1920).
"Thrace: Where Geography Repeats Itself." (November 3, 1919).

Holland: "Doorn: Where Former Kaiser Awaits Result of Extradition Proposal." (March 8, 1920).

Hungary: "Banat: A Political Football of Europe." (March 29, 1920).

Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes: "Dalmatia: Where Racial Rivalry is an Old Story." (January 19, 1920).
"Jugo-Slavia Suggests One Period of American History." (October 20, 1919).
"Montenegro: A David Nation That Defied the Turkish Goliath." (April 19, 1920).
(Ill.) "Some Mountain Women in Montenegro." (April 19, 1920).
"Spalato: A City Built in a Palace." (October 20, 1919).

Marriage Customs: "Lands Where Every Year is Leap Year." (April 12, 1920).

Medals: "The Victory Medal." (January 5, 1920).
(Ill.) "The Victory Medal, Which Will be Given to 4,500,000 Americans." (Janaury 5, 1920). (See Decorations also.)

North Sea Mine Barrage: (Chart) "Chart of the North Sea Showing the Location of the Mine Barrage Laid by the American and British Mining Squadrons." (January 12, 1920).
"How the 'Suicide Squadron' Worked." (January 12, 1920).
"How U-Boats Were Trapped by Mines." (December 8, 1919).

Prince of Wales: "Prince of Wales: His Title and His Motto." (December 1, 1919).

Roosevelt: "Dr. Theodore Roosevelt". (February 9, 1920.)

Visual Education: "Teaching Geography by Sight-Seeing Method." (November 24, 1919.)

White House: "Mrs. Monroe's Social Doctrine." (January 12, 1920).
" 'Open House' at the White House." (January 5, 1920).

CITIZENS' CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION

A citizens' National Conference on Education has been called to meet at Washington, May 19, 20, and 21, under the auspices of the United States Bureau of Education. Governors and other prominent citizens have been invited to be present and help solve three of the greatest problems of the day in education:
(1) Teacher shortage.
(2) Financial support of education.
(3) Adjusting education to the needs of the new era.

GRINDING CORN ON A METATE TO MAKE TORTILLAS

The tortilla is the staff of life in a Mexican family. It is a sort of baked pancake, made of maize flour after the flour has been boiled with lime or water, and the resultant paste ground to a proper consistently on the metate, a volcanic stone in the shape of a druggist's mortar. A second stone serves as a combination pestle and rolling pin.

(Ill.) "A Maori Girl." (March 29, 1920).
"New Zealand: Where Cannibals Devised Fireless Cookers." (March 29, 1920).

St. Helena: "St. Helena: The Island That Wants the Former Kaiser as Its Prisoner-Guest." (October 6, 1919).

Samoa: "U. S. Has Many Pacific Possessions." (January 5, 1920).

South Sea Islands: "The Mysteries of the Pacific." (October 27, 1919). (See also New Hebrides, Yap and Samoa.)

Virgin Islands: "Virgin Islands: Uncle Sam's Most Recent Purchase." (October 13, 1919)

Yap: "The Island of Yap." (December 1, 1919).

INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC

Camphor: "Where Our Imports Come From: Camphor." (May 3, 1920).

Coal: "Where We Get Our Coal, and How." (November 3, 1919).

Famines: "Famous Famines of History." (April 26, 1920).

Food: "Sea Food and Geography." (January 26, 1920).
"Where Our Food Comes From." (October 13, 1919).
(Ill.) "A Fair 'Fisherman': Washington State." (April 26, 1920).

Glass: "How Glass is Made." (February 9, 1920).

Immigration: "New York City: Training School for Americans." (April 12, 1920).
"Where Americans Come from." (March 22, 1920).

Inventions: "He Found a Way to Keep Cool." (April 12, 1920).
"Meet France, Inventor Nation." (March 8, 1920).
"Prizes for the Inventor." (October 27, 1919).

Oil: "Why We Are Concerned About Oil." (April 26, 1920).

Shoes: "How Shoes Are Made." (May 10, 1920).
(Ill.) "Cutting 'Uppers' Shoe Leather in a Massachusetts Factory." (May 10, 1920)

Steel: "The Making of Steel." (October 20, 1919).

Transportation: "Around the World in Forty Vehicles." (January 12, 1920).

NATURE STUDY

Ants: "Ants—And Bolshevism." (November 3, 1919).

Astronomy: "Our Celestial Neighbors: Venus, Mars and the Moon." (March 29, 1920).
(Chart) "Chart Showing the Relative Size of the Sun, Moon and Major Planets." (February 9, 1920.)
(Ill.) "The Largest Refracting Instrument in the World, the Yerkes 40-inch Telescope." (February 9, 1920).
"The Story of the Stars." (February 9, 1920).
(Ill.) "Terrific Explosions of the Sun." (March 29, 1920).

Aviation: (Ill.) "A Mechanic Repairing One Motor While the French Airship Proceeds Under the Power of Its Twin Motor on the Opposite Side." (April 26, 1920).
"The Geography of the Air." (April 26, 1920).

Birds: The Plover: "'Hopping Off' Nova Scotia to Make Argentina." (February 16, 1920)

Dogs: "The 'Dogs of War'." (February 2, 1920).
(Ill.) "French War Dog: A Courser Whose Winged Feet Spurn the Earth." (February 2, 1920).

Fish: "Big Fish in Ocean Stream." (January 19, 1920).

Game Hunting: "Dr. Theodore Roosevelt." (February 9, 1920).

Oceanography: "When Nature Makes War." (October 20, 1919).

Snakes: "Snakes." (March 15, 1920).
(Ill.) "Fox Snake and Her Eggs." (March 15, 1920).

MISCELLANEOUS

Americanization Work: See Bulletins on the White House, Immigration, Flags, Decorations, and Medals.

Baseball: "Baseball and Olympic Games." (March 29, 1920).

Bull-Fighting: "Bull-Fighting: Banned in Mexico and Attacked in Spain." (March 15 1920).

Decorations: "Origin of American Military Decorations." (March 1, 1920). (See Medals also.)

Flags: "Etiquette of the American Flag." (December 1, 1919).
"Flags Help Tell National History." (April 12, 1920).
(Ill.) "The Living Emblem of Our National Union." (April 12, 1920).
"The Makers of the Flag." (December 1, 1919).
"The Stars and Stripes, and Whence They Came." (October 13, 1919).

Gulf Stream: (Map) "Outline Map Showing General Direction of the Gulf Stream and Other Currents in the North Atlantic Ocean." (January 19, 1920).
"World's Mightest River Flows Through Ocean." (January 19, 1920).

GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

Sonora: A Mexican Storm Center

THE State of Sonora, which is reported to have withdrawn from the Republic of Mexico, is the most American region in Mexico.

"Here in Sonora the American ideal has taken particularly deep root," writes Frederick Simpich in a communication to The National Geographic Society.

"Mexicans from other States call these Sonora natives 'the Yankees of Mexico' because of their thrift, advancement, and close relations with the Americans. Practically all families of the merchant and ranching classes send their children to schools in the United States.

"These youngsters, returning to Mexico, are proud of their English—and their Yankee slang. They wear American-made clothes, dance all the popular 'steps,' and display an understanding of American ideals which can only make of them more friendly and helpful commercial neighbors in the years to come.

Homes Furnished With Yankee Wares

"Even now the average home in northwest Mexico is largely furnished with American wares—the Yankee sewing machine, the piano, graphophone, kitchen range, brass bed, and baby carriage are everywhere. And from Uncle Sam's factories our Mexican neighbors get most of their ready-made clothing, their shoes, hats, vehicles, farming implements, canned foods, and sporting goods.

"At Nacozari, Sonora, a Yankee mining company has built a free club and social center for its Mexican employees; there are baths, pool tables, a library of Spanish and English books, and current periodicals.

"Strikes have never disturbed this camp. Its American managers are required to learn the language of the country, to study the psychology of the people, and to respect their customs and traditions. When one of this company's native engineers sacrificed his life in an explosion to save many fellow workmen, the company named the town plaza in his honor and built a monument to his memory.

Yaqui Valley Reveals a New World

"The change in plant and animal life and industries as you pass from Arizona into Mexico is very slight for the first 200 miles or more. Had they not searched your trunk at the custom-house, and maybe charged you duty on that new camera, you might not have realized that you had crossed a frontier. It is only after you quit the high, rolling grassy ranges of northern Sonora and strike the Yaqui valley below Guaymas that a new world reveals itself. Here the bright, colorful life of the vast coastal plains begins.

"Many of the same forage grasses that cover the great Arizona ranges are also found in Sonora and Sinaloa. The beans of the mesquite tree are likewise very fattening, and it is no uncommon sight to see a Mexican heifer stand on her hind legs and reach for the higher twigs of this succulent bush.

"One odd class of prospectors makes a good living hunting bat caves. In the hill countries of Sinaloa and Sonora the Mexican bat breeds by the thousands, and makes its home in caves among rocky cliffs. Here deposits of guano accumulate, small fortunes being sometimes realized from the sale of one cave's deposits.

"To locate a bat cave these guano-hunters work much as do the backwoods bee tree hunters in Missouri. They seek out a likely cliff, wait till dusk, and watch for bats. Soon, by close observation, they can locate the cave entrance from which the bats emerge. This bat is small, with flat head and broad ears, and gives off a musky odor."

Bulletin No. 5, May 10, 1920.

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